

T-1018 Spacordion Tungsten Fiber Calorimeter at FTBF.

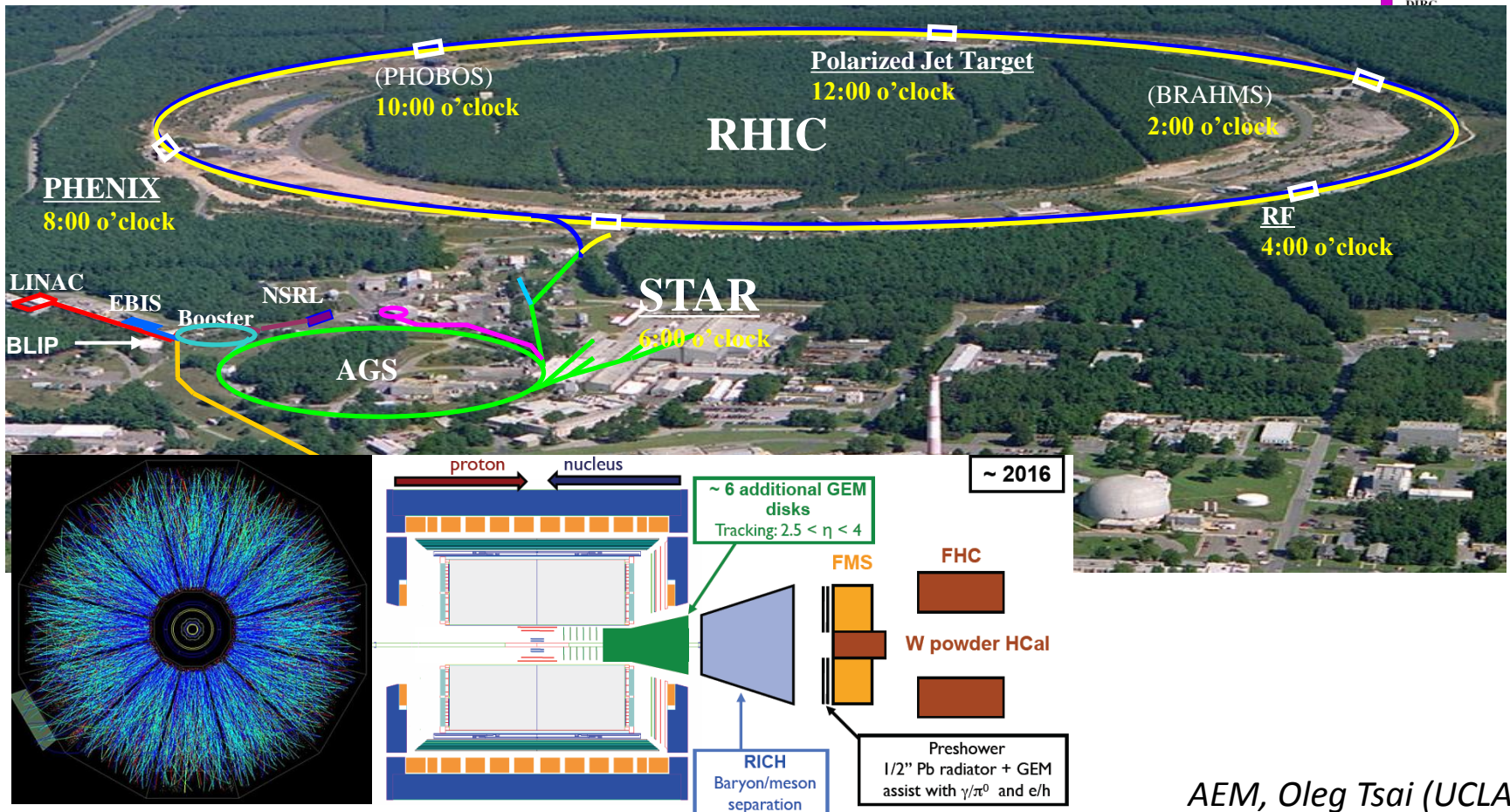
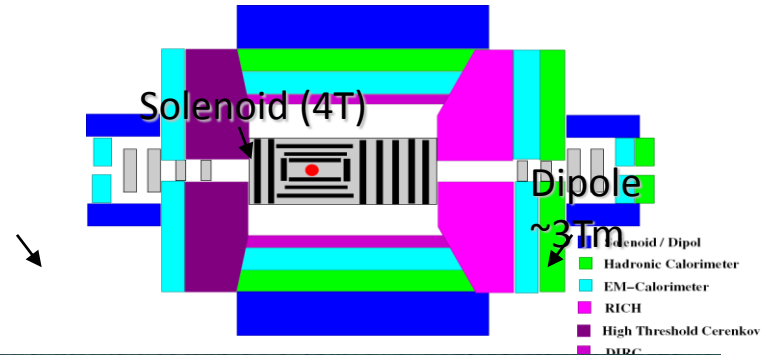
Oleg Tsai
(UCLA)

All Experimenters Meeting
FNAL , Jan. 30, 2012

EIC Generic Detector R&D. BNL & JLAB

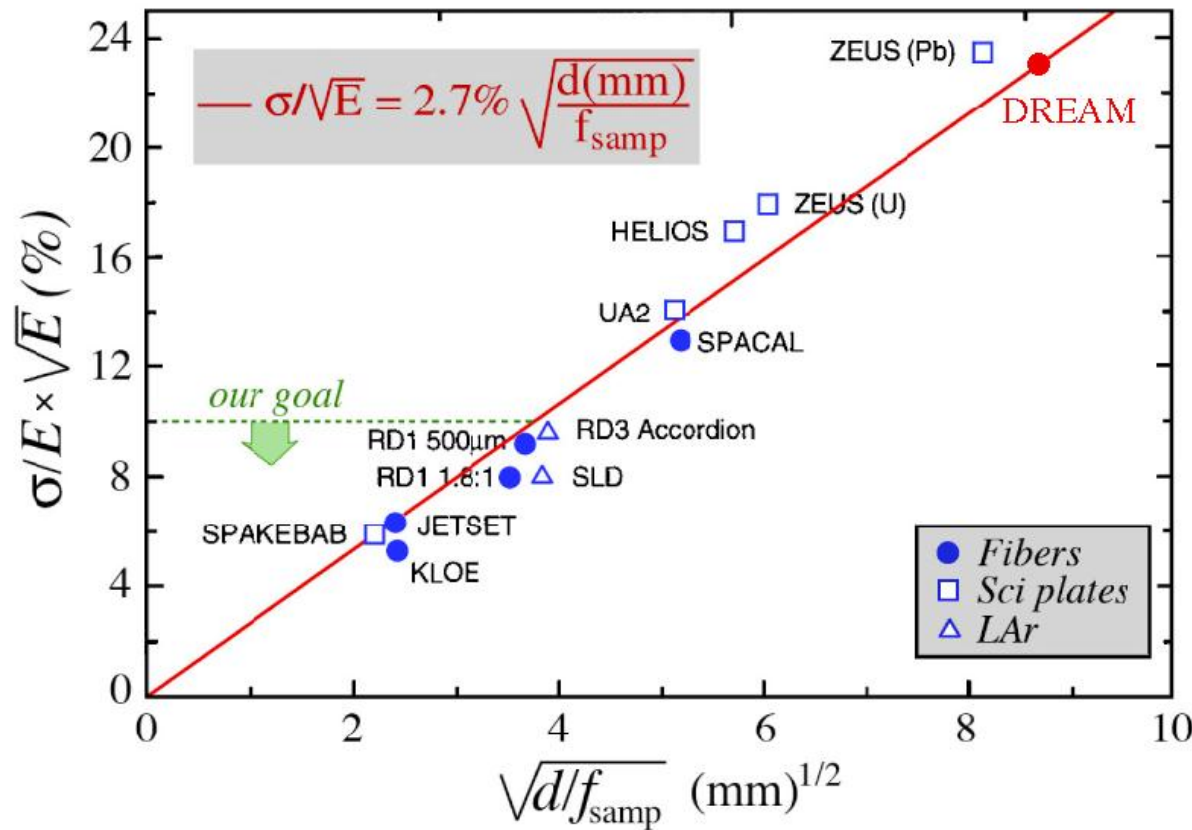
Development of a new detector technology for fiber sampling calorimeters for EIC and STAR.

(UCLA, Texas A&M, Pennsylvania State University)



AEM, Oleg Tsai (UCLA)

- ***Some common requirements for EMCs are:***
- ***Good energy resolution. Compact. Readout in magnetic fields. STAR specific – compensated, fine granularity EM .***

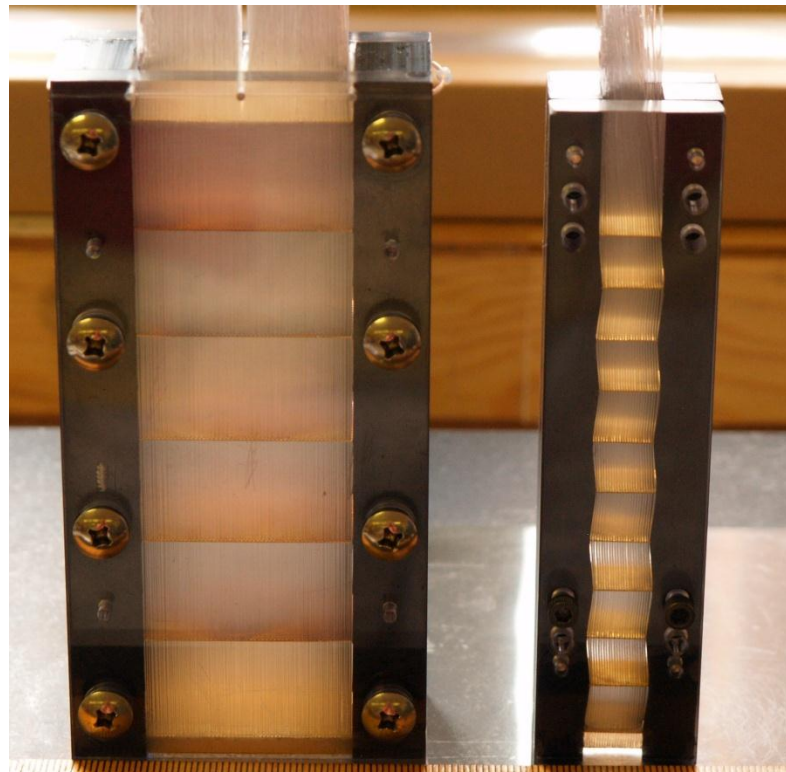


ScFi calorimeters have a good record.

We are developing a new, simple and cost effective method to build ScFi EMCs using W powder as an absorber material.

Technology:

1. **Put fibers in set of screens.**
2. **Spread meshes and put assemblies in container.**
3. **Epoxy both ends** (photodetector and mirror end)
4. **Fill container with W powder.**
5. **Replace air in detector with epoxy.**



Very Simple !

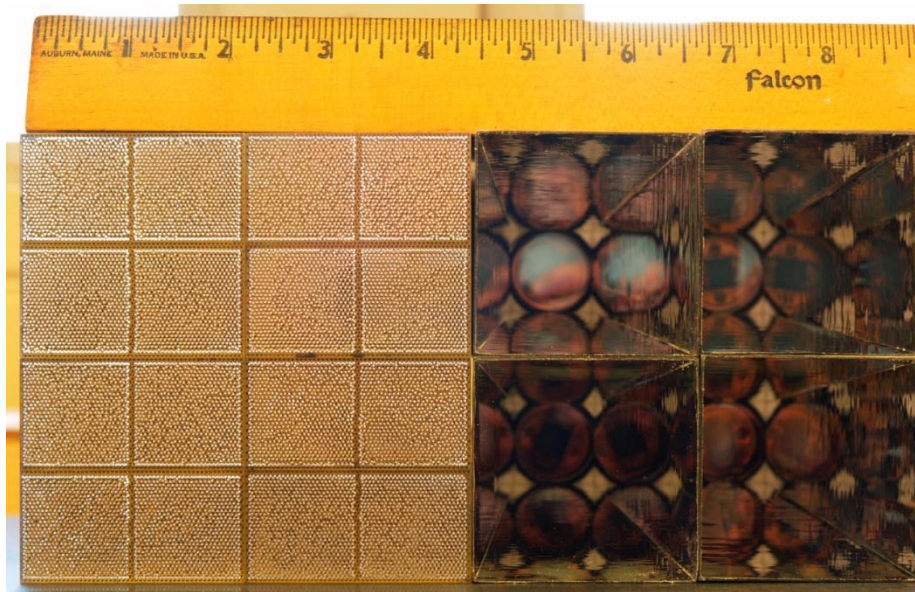
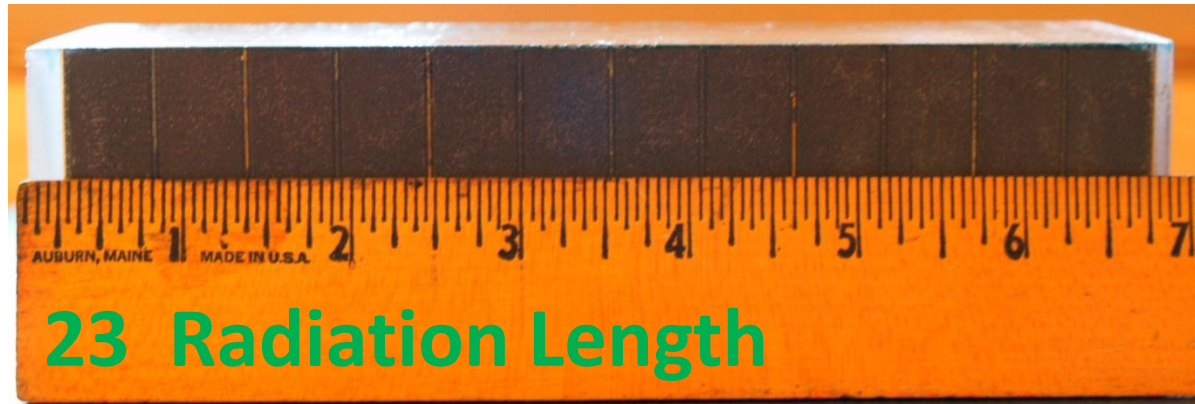
AEM, Oleg Tsai (UCLA)

- **Technology:**
- **Cost effective.** *Cost of W powder less than 1/3 of the cost of W plates (raw materials). Does not require additional processing.*
- **Significant reduction of manual labor.** *Fibers processed hundreds at a time. (30 min to arrange ~1500 fibers in matrix)*
- **Technique is simple. But !**

Requirements on tolerances and uniformity are tight! The denser the calorimeter the tougher these requirements are.

- *SPACAL Supermodule Prototype Details.*

Compact: *Final density 10.17 g/cm³, $X_0 \sim 7$ mm, $R_m \sim 2.3$ cm*

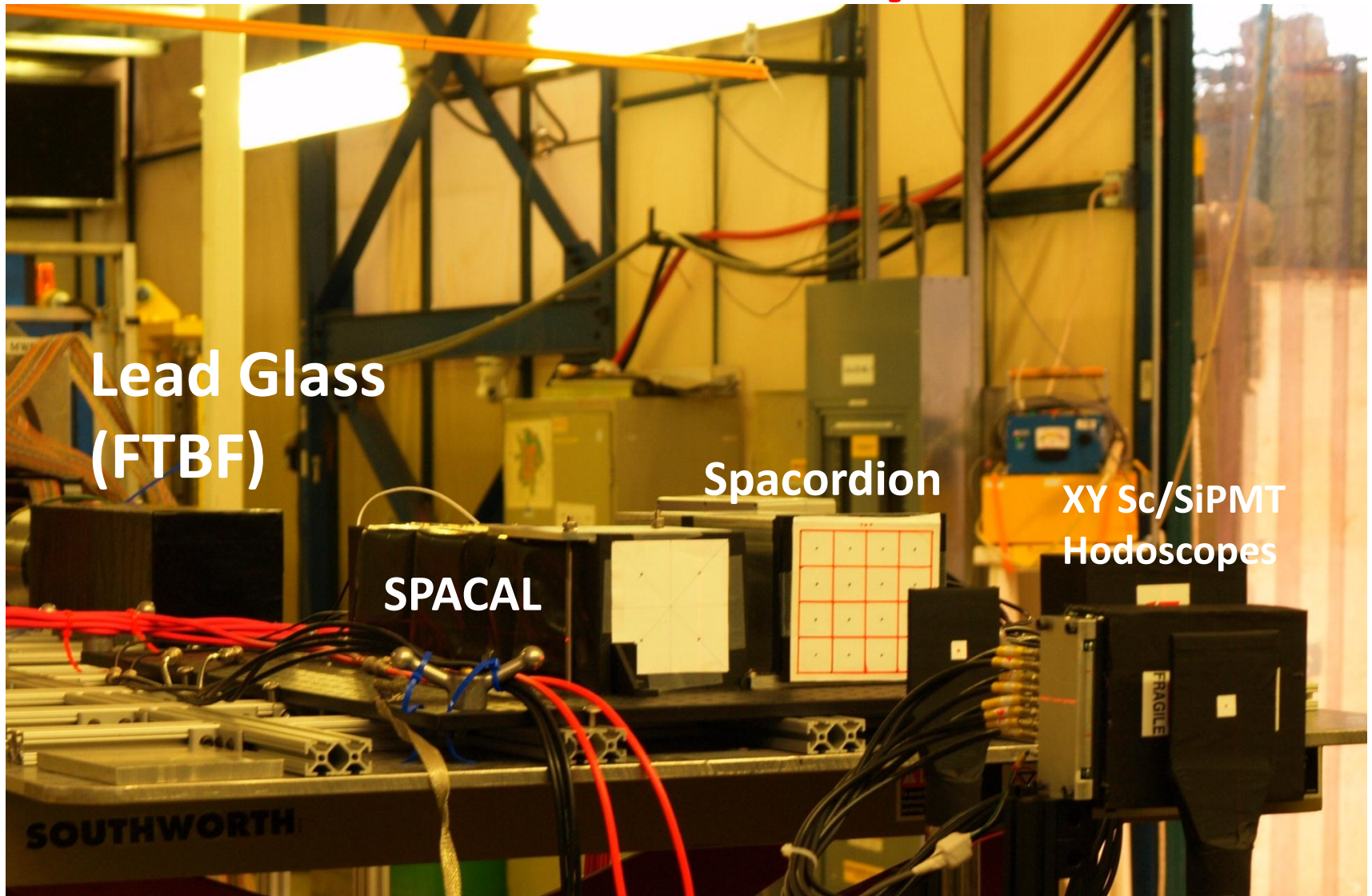


Supermodule
2x2 towers.
Tower size 1" x 1"
Already provisional
integration
clearances
for future compact
readout.

T 1018 Light Collection
Long Acrylic Light Guide
ESR mirror pipe.
Single PMT per
supermodule

AEM, Oleg Tsai (UCLA)

T1018 Setup



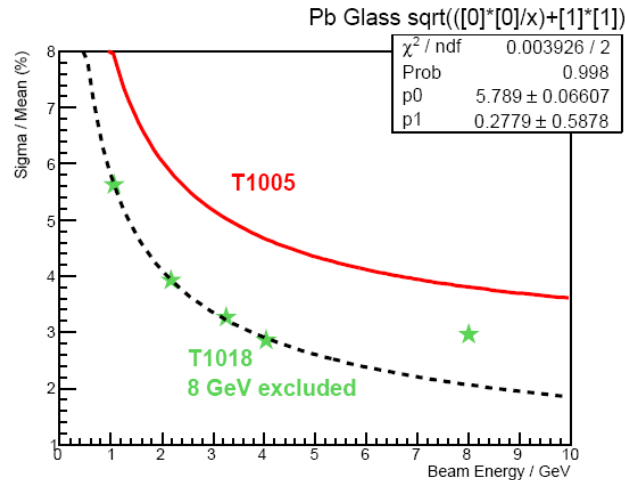
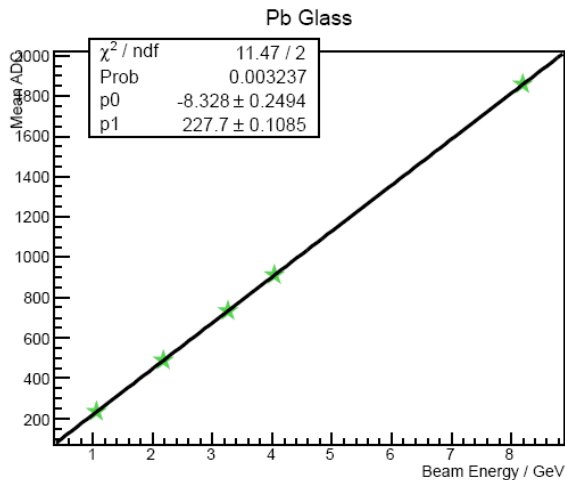
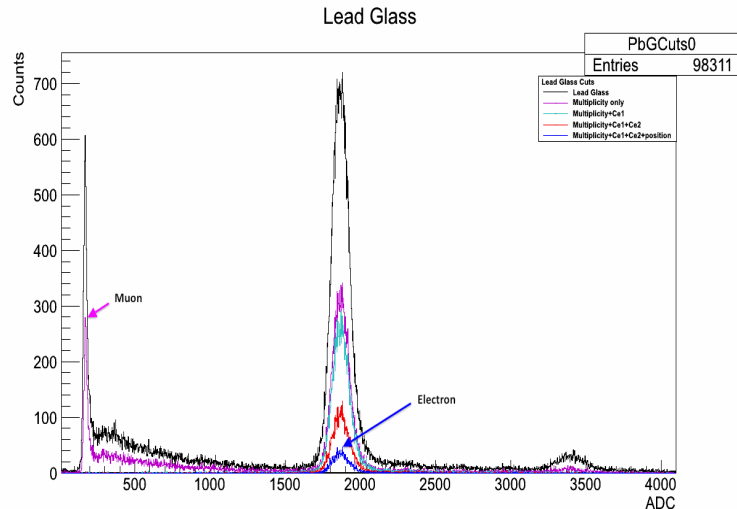
Beam On!

FTBF Lead Glass – very important standard good resolution calorimeter on the beam line.
That makes users happy.

Thank you FTBF team for providing it for us!

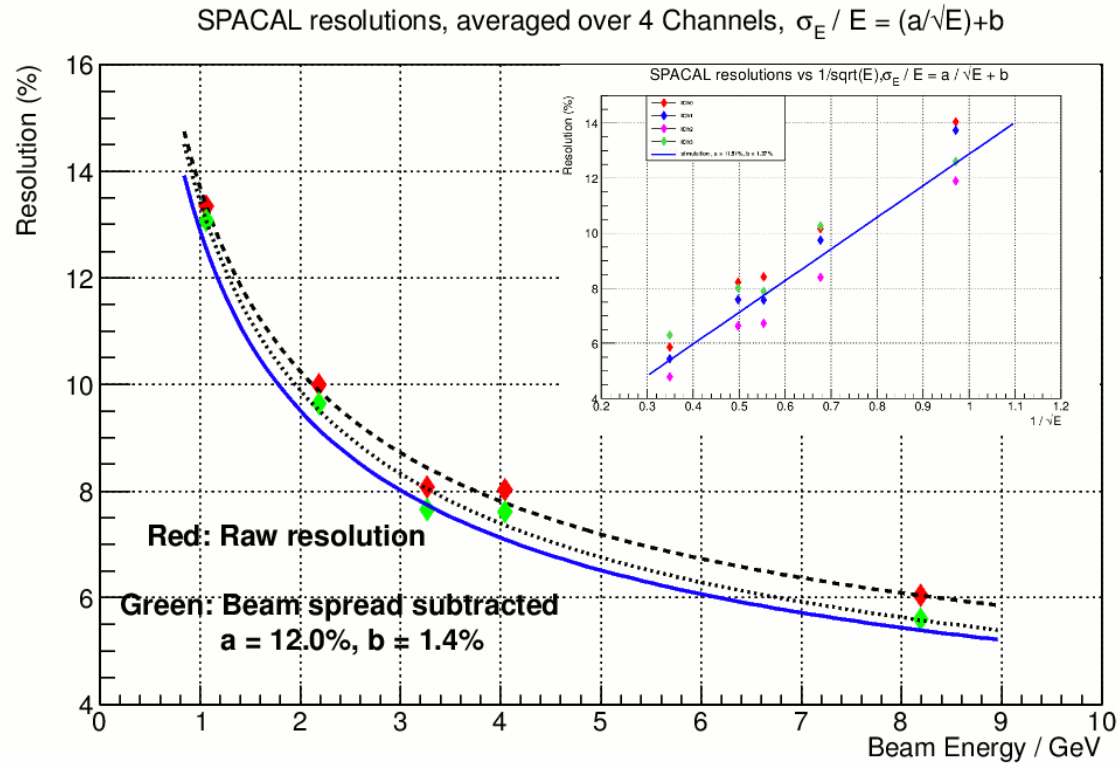
With this calorimeter we set the absolute energy scale and estimated the momentum spread of the beam at 8 GeV to be 2.3%.

For range 1-4 GeV we used T1005 number - 2.7%.



T1018

It works!



Also measured:

Uniformity of response across the towers.

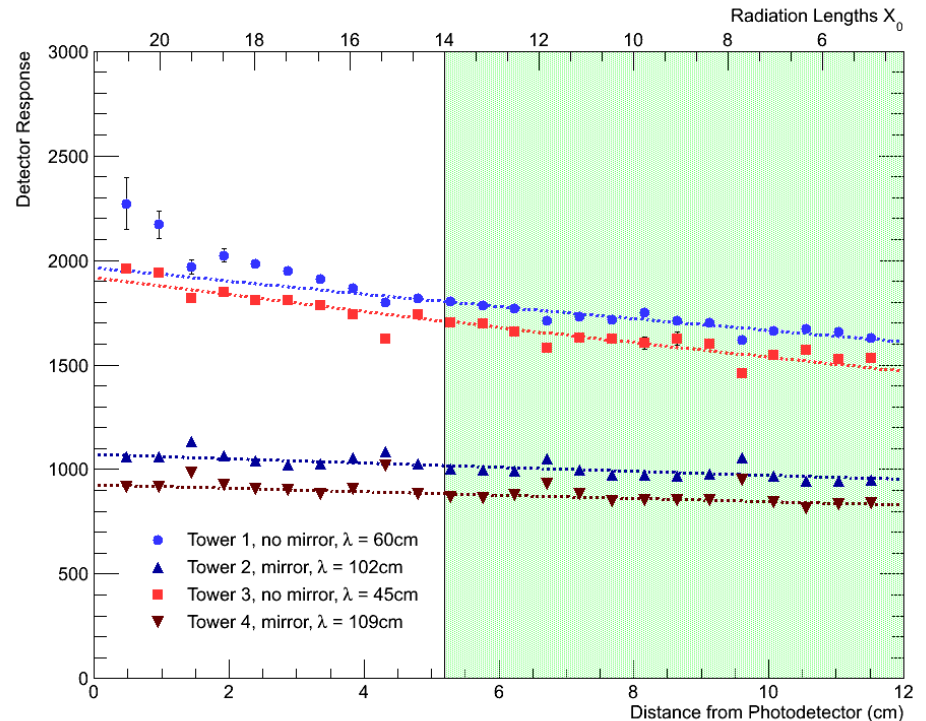
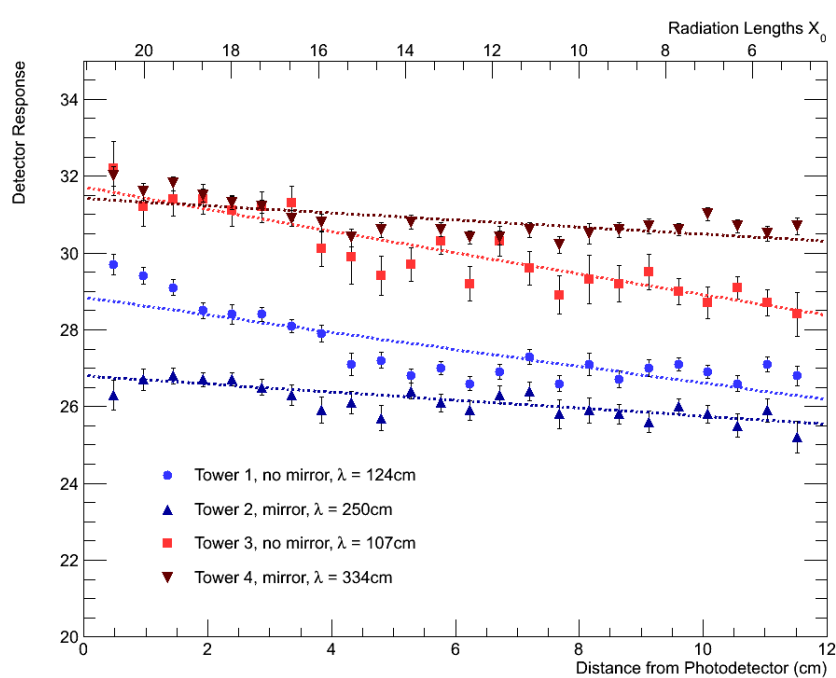
Energy resolution with and without mirror.

Perform scans along the towers with electrons and muons.

Estimated effects of attenuation and towers non-uniformities on resolution.

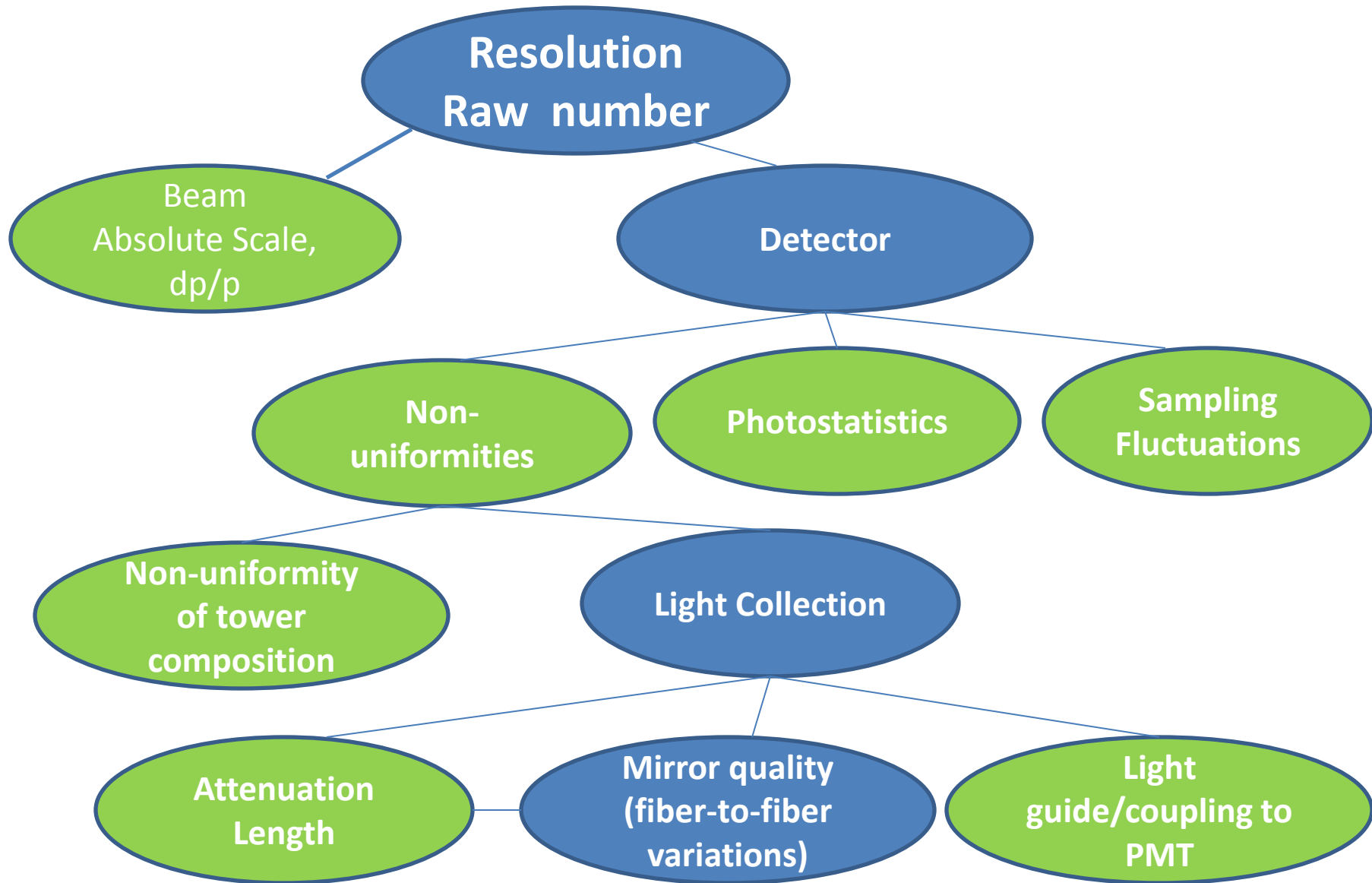
- 1. Resolution is close to expected.**
- 2. Light yield is very good ~ 4000 Phe/GeV**

- ***T1018, some preliminary results.***
- *Measured resolution with and without mirrors. (Attenuation length)*
- *Do scans along the towers with muons and electrons. (Non-uniformities)*

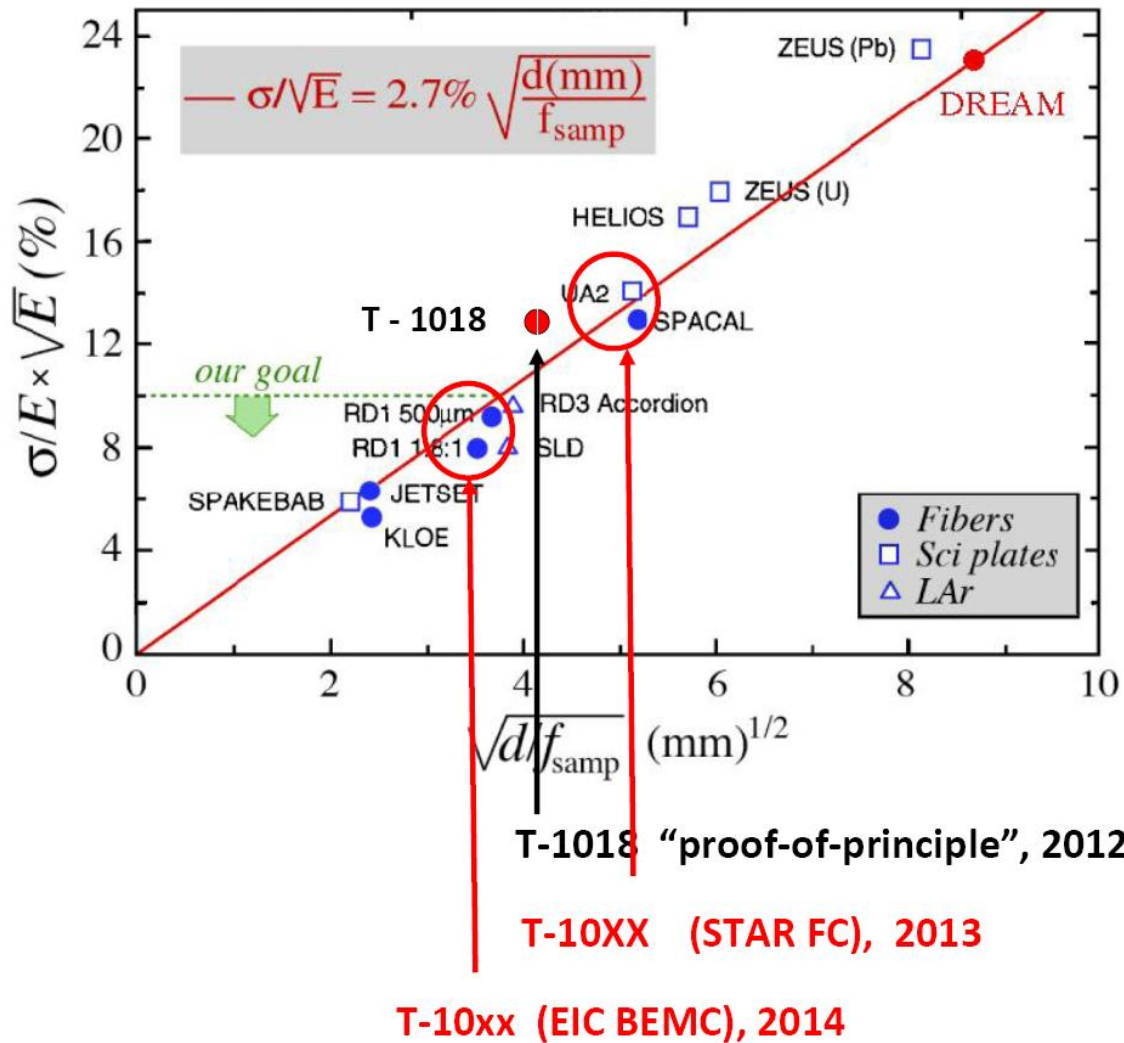


*Typical attenuation length for 0.5 mm fibers (no damage due to packing).
Non-uniformities inside the towers is $\sim 5\%$ in the most important region
from 5-14 X_0 .*

- *Some effects affecting resolution was estimated.*



Future plans: Let's keep filling this plot!



T1018

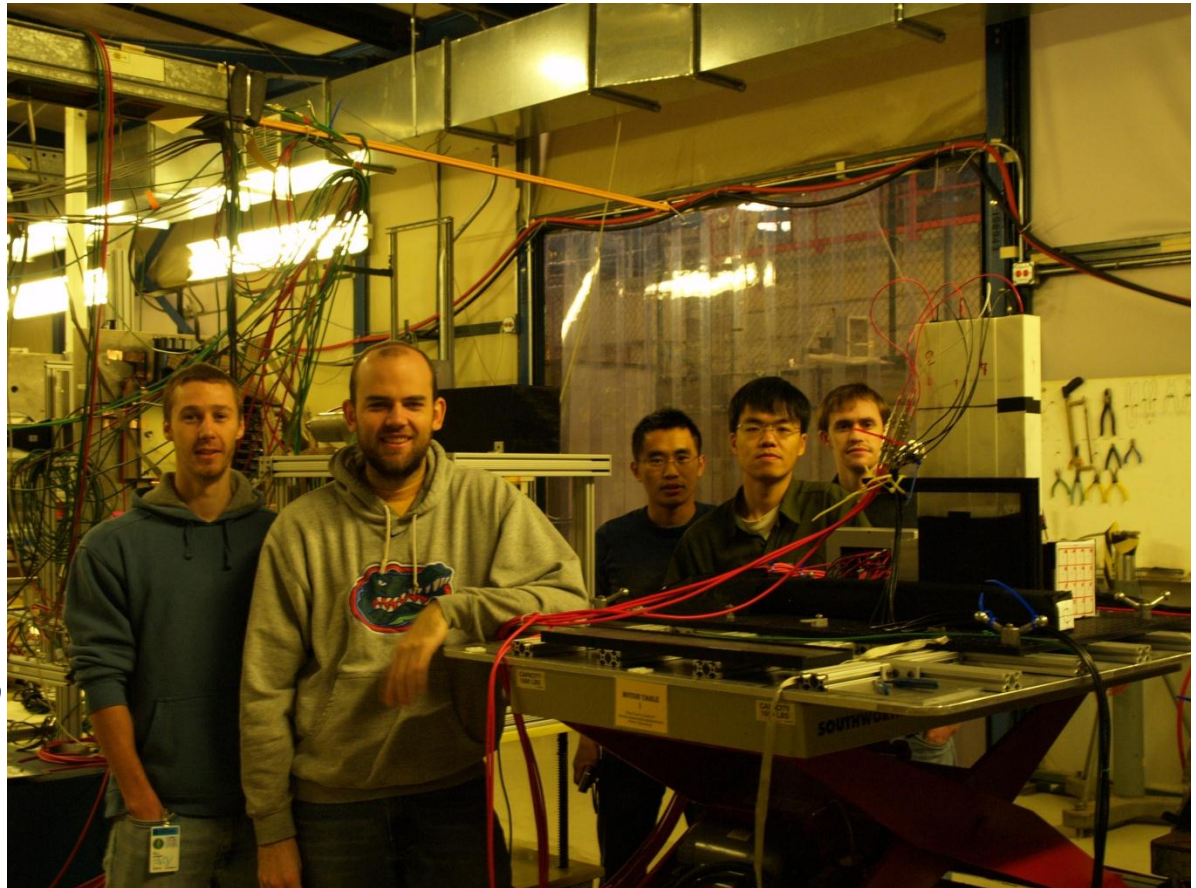
Jan.30, 2012

Very successful Run

Got “proof-of-principle”

***Had fun time to get
plenty of good data.***

***Five graduate students
had their first own beam
experiment!***



Thank FTBF, FNAL, and MCR to make this test run possible !

L. Dunkelberger, H.Z. Huang, G. Igo, K. Landry, Y.Pan, S.Trentalange, O.Tsai, W. Xu (UCLA)

C. Gagliardi (Texas A&M)

C.Dilks, S.Heppelman (Penn State)

Backup slides.

- **R&D - Rapid Development in 2011.**

R&D Proposal was approved
in mid May 2011.

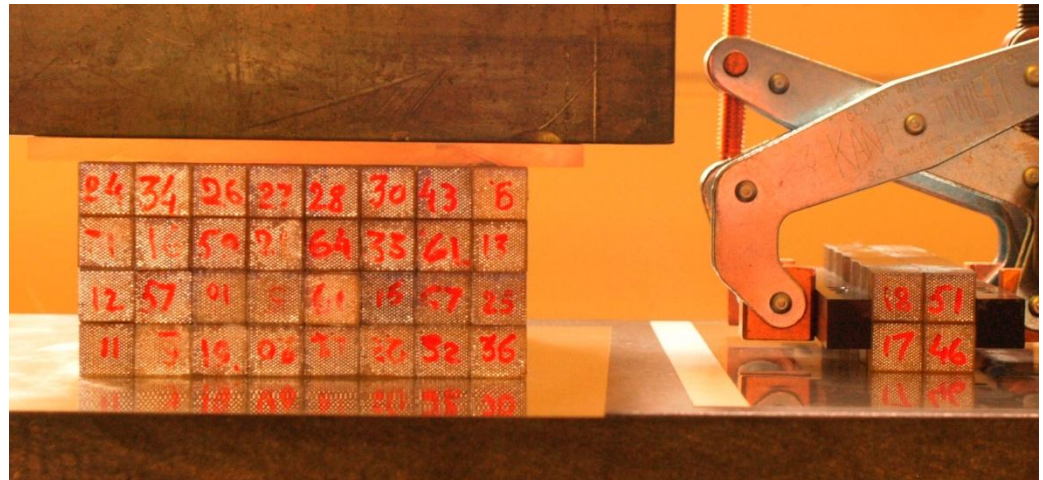
SPACORDION was build during
July-August 2011.

MOU for test run sent to FNAL at
the end of summer 2011.

SPACAL EMC constructed
in 8 days in November 2011.

Goal for the first year of R&D
Is to demonstrate this new
method will work.

“Proof-of-Principle”.



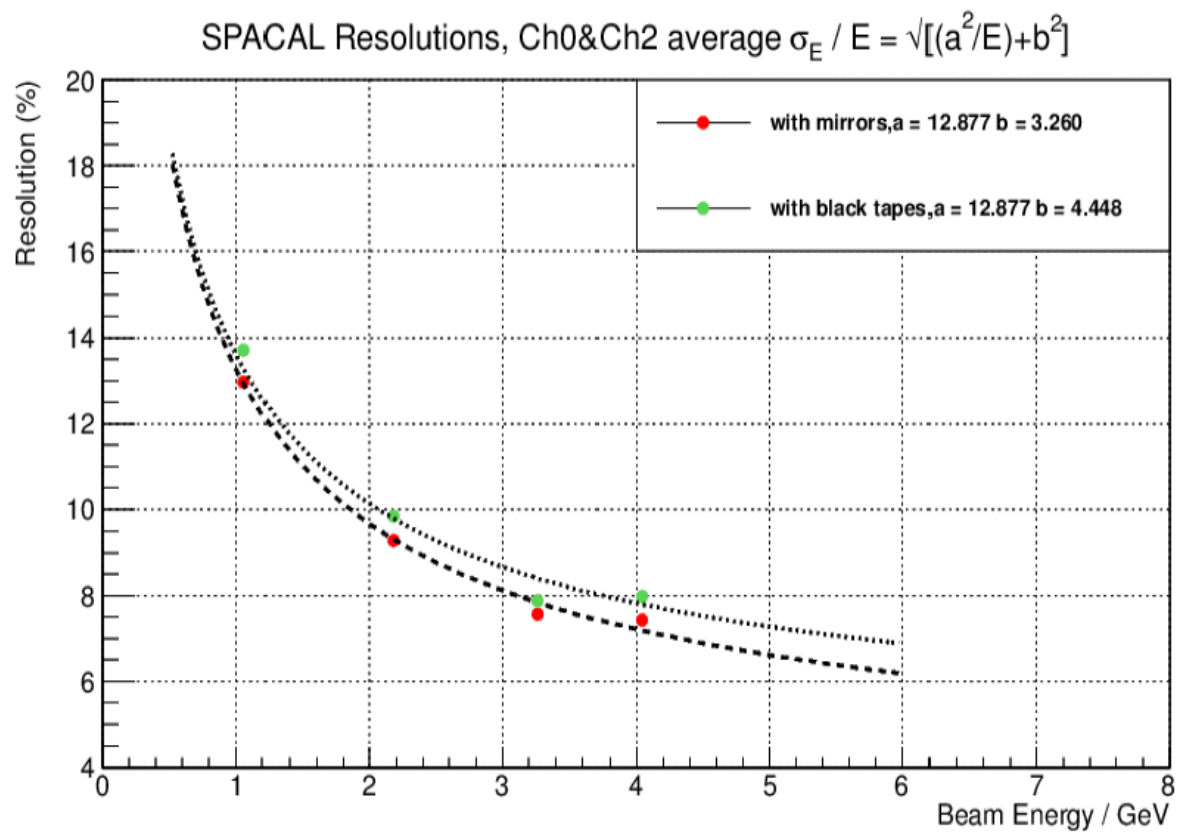


fig.4 ch0 and ch2 average resolutions